

All correspondence referring to announcements and subscription of Government Gazette must be addressed to its Administration office. Literary publications will be advertised free of charge provided two copies are offered.

Toda a correspondência relativa a anúncios e à assinatura do Boletim Oficial deve ser dirigida à Administração da Imprensa Nacional. As publicações literárias de que se receberem dois exemplares anunciam-se gratuitamente.



सत्यमेव जयते

SUBSCRIPTION RATES — ASSINATURA

| | YEARLY (Annual) | HALF-YEARLY (Semestral) | QUARTERLY (Trimestral) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| All 3 series } (As 3 séries)} | Rs. 40/- | Rs. 24/- | Rs. 18/- |
| I Series | Rs. 20/- | Rs. 12/- | Rs. 9/- |
| II Series | Rs. 16/- | Rs. 10/- | Rs. 8/- |
| III Series | Rs. 20/- | Rs. 12/- | Rs. 9/- |

Postage is to be added when delivered by mail —
Acréscer o porte quando remetido pelo correio

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

BOLETIM OFICIAL

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Special Department

Notification

OSD/RRVS/39/67

Read: Notification dated 4-7-1967 published in Government Gazette No. 16, Series I dated 20-7-1967.

The following Notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs is republished for information and guidance.

D. V. Sawant, Under Secretary (Appointments).

Panaji, 25th September, 1969.

3rd Asvina, 1891.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-1, the 8th September, 1969.
17th Bhadra, 1891.

Notification

F. 1/118/69-G. P.

G. S. R. — In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution and all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the President hereby makes the following rules further to amend Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service Rules, 1967, namely: —

1. (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service (Amendment) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Service Rules, 1967, in sub-rule (4) of rule 21, after

the words "State Government", the words "or the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu" shall be inserted.

[F. 2 (83)/69-G.P.]

Sd/-

R. C. GUPTA

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Home Department 'A'

Notification

HD-43-14412/66-A

Notification No. F.14/13/66-P.IV dated 2nd July, 1969 from the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New-Delhi-1 is hereby republished in Government Gazette for information of general public.

S. B. Deshpande, Under Secretary (Home).

Panaji, 26th September, 1969.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959 (54 of 1959) and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules further to amend the Arms Rules, 1962, namely: —

1. These rules may be called the Arms (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969.

2. In the Arms Rules, 1962: —

(1) in column 4 of the Table below rule 25, —

(a) for the entries against item "4. Revolvers", the following entries shall be substituted, namely: —

- "(i) on the barrel
- (ii) on the body
- (iii) on the cylinder";

(b) for the entries against item "5. pistols, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

- "(i) on the barrel
- (ii) on the body";

(2) in Schedule I, — for the entries in column 2 against sub-categories (b) and (c) of category I, the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) Semi-automatic fire-arms, other than these included in categories I (c) and III (a); smooth bore guns having barrel of less than 20" in length.

(c) Bolt action or semi-automatic rifles of .303" or 7.62 mm. bore or any other bore which can chamber and fire service ammunition of .303" or 7.62 mm. calibre; muskets of .410" bore or any other bore which can fire .410" musket ammunition; pistols, revolvers or carbines of any bore which can chamber and fire .380" or .455" rimmed cartridges or service 9 mm. or .45" rimless cartridges —"

Sd/-

P. B. RAJAGOPALAN

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu

Legislature Department

LA/A/7/2290/69

The following Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu on the 30th September, 1969, is hereby published for general information in pursuance of the provision of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Legislative Assembly.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1969 (Bill No. 14 of 1969)

A Bill to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation, 1962.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. Short title and commencement.— (1) This Act may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1969.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Insertion of sections 31A and 31B.— After section 31 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation, 1962 (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulation") the following sections shall be inserted, namely:

"31A. Administrative powers to Panchayats.— A Panchayat may by a resolution passed at its meeting

and supported by a majority of two thirds of the total number of its members make provision for any public reception, ceremony or entertainment within the village or may make a contribution towards an annual gathering or such other gathering of Panchayats in the block, district or territory:

Provided that except with the previous sanction of the Collector, the Panchayat shall not incur expenditure exceeding fifteen rupees of any such reception, ceremony, entertainment or gathering.

31B. Other duties.— Subject to such conditions as the Government may impose a Panchayat shall perform such other administrative duties as may be assigned to it by the Government by notification in the Official Gazette."

3. Amendment of section 37.— For section 37 of the Regulation, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"37. Grants and loans.— The Lieutenant Governor may subject to such conditions as he may deem fit —

(a) make grant to a Panchayat for general purposes or for the improvement of the area within its jurisdiction and the welfare of the residents therein;

(b) sanction such loans as may be prescribed to a Panchayat for taking up such remunerative schemes as may provide additional income to the Panchayat, within its jurisdiction".

4. Amendment of section 39.— After clause (m) of sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Regulation, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(n) any other taxes, fees or duties which the Government may authorise".

5. Addition of new sections 74 to 84.— After section 73 of the Regulation, the following sections shall be added, namely:—

"74. Repeal of the Legislative Diploma, no. 642 dated 25-3-1933.—In any local area which is declared to be a village under section 3 of the Legislative Diploma no. 642 dated 25-3-1933 or any law corresponding to the said Diploma in force in the Union territory shall cease to apply:

Provided that—

(a) nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any person to any penalty under any law so ceasing to be in force;

(b) any appointment, notification, order, rule made or issued under any such law in respect of any cattle pounds within the limits of any Panchayat area shall, so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Regulation, be deemed to have been made or issued under this Regulation and continue in force until superseded by any notification, order or rule made under this Regulation;

(c) any cattle pound established under any law so ceasing to be in force shall be deemed to be vested in the Panchayat within whose limits it is situated and shall be maintained and managed by the Panchayat in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

75. Power to establish cattle pounds and appoint pound-keepers.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, every Panchayat within the limits of its jurisdiction shall, from time to time, appoint such places as it thinks fit to be public pounds, and may appoint to be keepers of such pounds such persons as may be approved by the District Magistrate. The duties of pound keepers shall be such as may be prescribed.

(2) Every pound keeper so appointed shall, in the performance of his duties, be subject to the direction and control of the Panchayat.

76. Penalty for allowing cattle to stray in street or to trespass upon private or public property.—

(1) Whoever, within the limits of a village, allows any cattle which are his property or in his charge to stray in any street or to trespass upon any private or public property shall, on conviction be punished—

- (i) for the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both;
- (ii) for a second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) The Magistrate trying the offence under sub-section (1) may order,—

- (a) that the accused shall pay such compensation, not exceeding five hundred rupees as the Magistrate considers reasonable, to any person for any damage proved to have been caused to his property or to the produce of land, by the cattle under the control of the accused, trespassing on his land; and also,
- (b) that the cattle in respect of which an offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Government.

(3) Any compensation awarded under sub-section (2) may be recovered as if it were a fine imposed under this section.

(4) An offence under this section shall be cognisable.

77. Impounding cattle.—(1) It shall be the duty of every Police Officer and a Watch and Ward appointed by the panchayat or any other official authorised by the Government, and it shall be lawful for any other person, to seize and take to any such public pound for confinement therein, any cattle found straying in any street or trespassing upon any private or public property within the limits of the village.

(2) Whoever forcibly opposes the seizure of cattle liable to be seized under this Regulation, and whoever rescues the same after seizure, either from a pound or from any person taking or about to take them to a pound shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or with both.

78. Delivery of cattle claimed.—If the owner of cattle which are impounded under section 77 or his agent appears and claims the cattle, the pound-keeper shall deliver them to him on payment of the pound-fees and expenses chargeable in respect of such cattle under section 80.

79. Sale of cattle not claimed.—(1) If within ten days after any cattle has been impounded, no person appearing to be the owner of such cattle offers to pay the pound-fee and expenses chargeable under section 80 such cattle shall be forthwith sold by auction in the prescribed manner and the surplus remaining after deducting the fee and expenses aforesaid from the proceeds of the sale, shall be paid to any person who, within fifteen days after the sale, proves to the satisfaction of such officer as the Panchayat authorises in this behalf, that he was the owner of such cattle and shall in any other case, form part of the panchayat fund.

(2) No Police Officer, or officer, member or servant of the Panchayat including the pound-keeper shall, directly or indirectly, purchase any cattle at a sale under sub-section (1).

80. Pound-fee and expenses chargeable to be fixed.—(1) The pound-fee chargeable shall be such as the Government may, from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette, specify for each kind of cattle.

(2) The expenses chargeable shall be at such rate for each day during any part of which any cattle is impounded as shall from time to time be fixed by the Panchayat with the previous approval of the Collector, or any officer authorised by him in this behalf.

81. Complaints of illegal seizure or detention.—(1) Any person whose cattle have been seized under this Regulation or having been so seized, have been detained in contravention of this Regulation, may, at any time within ten days from the date of the seizure, make a complaint to a Magistrate of the First Class.

(2) The complaint shall be made by the complainant in person, or by an agent personally acquainted with the circumstances. If the Magistrate on examining the complainant or his agent sees reason to believe the complaint to be well founded, he shall summon the person complained against, and make an enquiry into the case.

(3) If the seizure or detention be adjudged illegal, the Magistrate shall award to the complainant for the loss caused by the seizure or detention reasonable compensation not exceeding one hundred rupees to be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle, together with all fees paid and expenses incurred by the complainant in procuring the release of the cattle, and, if the cattle have not been released, the Magistrate shall, besides awarding such compensation, order their release and direct that the fees and expenses leviable under this Regulation shall be paid by the person who made the seizure or detained the cattle.

(4) The compensation, fees and expenses mentioned in this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Magistrate.

82. Joint Committees of two or more local bodies.

— (1) A Panchayat may, from time to time, concur with any other Panchayat or with any Municipality or with more than one such Panchayat/Municipality, —

- (a) in appointing out of their respective bodies a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested and in appointing a Chairman of such Committee;
- (b) in delegating to any such Committee power to frame terms binding on each such body as to the construction and future maintenance of any joint work and any power which might be exerciseable by either or any of such bodies; and
- (c) in framing and modifying rules for regulating the proceedings of any such Committee and the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the Committee is appointed.

(2) Where a Panchayat has requested the concurrence of any other Panchayat or Municipality under the provisions of sub-section (1) in respect of any matter and such other Panchayat or Municipality has refused to concur, the Government may pass such orders as it may deem fit requiring the concurrence of such other Panchayat or Municipality in the matter aforesaid, and such other Panchayat or Municipality shall comply with such order.

(3) If any difference of opinion arises between local bodies acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Government, or of such officer as it appoints in this behalf, shall be final.

83. Control of erection of buildings. — (1) No person shall erect or re-erect or commence to erect or re-erect within the limits of a village, any building without the previous permission of the Panchayat.

(2) Permission shall be presumed to have been granted if the Panchayat fails to communicate its sanction or refusal in respect thereof within two months from the date of receipt of the application for permission. In case of refusal, the Panchayat shall communicate to the applicant the reasons therefor; and an appeal shall lie against any such order of refusal to the Deputy Collector/Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the sub-division within a period of thirty days of the date of communication of such refusal.

(3) No person who becomes entitled under sub-section (1) or (2) to proceed with any intended work of erection or re-erection shall commence such work after the expiry of one year from the date on which he first became entitled so to proceed therewith, unless he shall have again become so entitled by a fresh compliance with the provisions of the preceding sub-sections.

(4) Whoever erects or re-erects or commences to erect or re-erect any building without such permission or in any manner contrary to the provisions of sub-section (1) or any bye-law in force, or to any conditions imposed by the Panchayat shall be punished with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees; and in the case of a continuing contravention, he shall be liable to an additional fine, which may extend to five rupees for each day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

(5) Without prejudice to the penalty prescribed in sub-section (4) the Panchayat may —

- (a) direct that the erection or re-erection be stopped;
- (b) by written notice require such erection or re-erection to be altered or demolished as it may deem necessary;

and if the requirement under clause (b) is not complied with within the time fixed in the notice, the Panchayat may cause the alteration or demolition to be carried out by its officers and servants and all the expenses incurred by the Panchayat therefor shall be recoverable in the same manner as an amount claimed on account of any tax recoverable as arrears of land revenue under any law for the time being in force in the Union Territory.

(6) Nothing contained in this section shall apply to any building which is used or required for public service, or for any public purpose, and is the property of the Government or any Panchayat or Municipality or is to be erected or re-erected by the Government or the Panchayat or Municipality; but reasonable notice of the proposed construction shall be caused to be given to the Panchayat, and the objections or suggestions of the Panchayat, if any, shall be considered.

Explanation. — The expression «erect» or «re-erect» with reference to a building in this section, includes —

- (a) any material alteration, or enlargement of or in any building;
- (b) the conversion by structural alteration into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation;
- (c) such alteration of a building as would effect a change in the drainage or sanitary arrangement or materially affect its security;
- (d) the addition of any rooms, buildings, out-houses or other structures to any building;
- (e) the conversion by any structural alteration, into a place of religious worship or into a sacred building of any place or building not originally meant or constructed for such purpose;
- (f) roofing or covering an open space between walls and buildings, as regards the structure which is formed by roofing or covering such space;
- (g) conversion into a stall, shop, warehouse, or godown of any building not originally constructed for use as such or vice versa;
- (h) construction in a wall adjoining any street or land not vested in the owner of the wall, of a door opening on such street or land.

84. Obstructions and encroachment upon public streets and open sites. — (1) Whoever, within the limits of a village, —

- (a) builds or sets up any wall, or any fence, rail, post, stall, verandah, platform, plinth, step or structure or thing or any other encroachment or obstruction, or
- (b) deposits, or causes to be placed or deposited any box, bale, package or merchandise or any other thing, or

- (c) without written permission given to the owner or occupier of a building by the Panchayat, puts up, so as to project from an upper storey thereof, any verandah, balcony, room or other structure or thing, in or over any public street or place, or in or over or upon any open drain, gutter, sewer or aqueduct in such street or place, or contravenes any conditions subject to which any permission as aforesaid is given or the provisions of any bye-laws made in relation to any such projections or cultivates or makes any unauthorised use of any grazing land, not being private property

shall, on conviction, be punished with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine, which may extend to five rupees for every day on which obstruction, deposit, projection, cultivation or unauthorised use continues after the date of first conviction for such offence.

- (2) The Panchayat shall have power to remove any such obstructions or encroachment and to remove any crop unauthorisedly cultivated on grazing land or any other land, not being private property, and shall have the like power to remove any unauthorised obstruction or encroachment of the like nature in any open site not being private property whether such site is vested in the Panchayat or not provided that if the site be vested in the Government, the permission of the Collector or any officer authorised by him in this behalf shall have first been obtained. The expense of such removal shall be paid by the person who has caused the said obstruction or encroachment and shall be recoverable in the same manner as an amount claimed on account of any tax recoverable as arrears of land revenue under law for the time being in force in the Union territory.

- (3) The power under sub-section (2) may be exercised in respect of any obstruction, encroachment or projection referred to therein whether or not such obstruction, encroachment or projection has been made before or after the village is declared as such under this Regulation or before or after the property is vested in the Panchayat.

- (4) Whoever, not being duly authorised in that behalf, removes earth, sand or other material from, or makes any encroachment in or upon any open site which is not private property, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of an encroachment with further fine, which may extend to five rupees for every day on which the encroachment continues after the date of first conviction.

- (5) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent the Panchayat from allowing any temporary occupation of, or erection in, any public street on occasions of festivals and ceremonies, or the piling of fuel in by-lanes and sites for not more than seven days, and in such manner as not to inconvenience the public or any individual or from allowing any temporary erection on, or putting projection over, or temporary occupation of, any such public street or place for any other purpose in accordance with the bye-laws made under this Regulation."

Statement of objects and reasons

The working of the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayat Regulation, 1962 for the last six years has brought out certain deficiencies in the Regulation as compared to the similar Acts in the neighbouring States. In order to remove these deficiencies to a great extent, amendments to section 39, inclusion of new sections 74 to 81, amendments to section 31, additions of sections 82, 83 and 84 to the Regulation are made.

The new sections 74 to 81 added to the Regulation are required to enable the Government to frame cattle pound rules and the same are drafted on the basis of similar provisions of Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1958.

Addition of section 31-A authorizes a Panchayat to make provision for any public reception, ceremony or entertainment or contribution towards any annual gathering of Panchayat and 31-B relates to the power of the Government to assign to a Panchayat by a Notification in the Official Gazette such other duties as it may deem fit, with the consent of the concerned Panchayat. The other additions are section 82, 83 and 84 which relate to formation of Joint Committees of two or more local bodies, control on erection of buildings and obstruction and encroachment upon public streets and open sites. These additions have been necessitated by the passing of the new Municipal Bill.

Memorandum regarding delegated legislation

The proposed new section 74 repeals the existing Legislative Diploma no. 642 dated 25-3-1933 and the subsequent new sections namely 75 to 81 proposed to be added to the Regulation, make provision for establishment of cattle pounds, penalty in respect of stray cattle, impounding and disposing of the cattle and levy of pound fee and expenses and disposal of the complaints of alleged illegal seizure or detention of cattle.

The addition of sections 82 to 84 is aimed at enabling the Panchayat to join with other Panchayats or Municipalities in appointing Joint Committee of two or more local bodies for the control on erection of buildings and obstruction and encroachment upon public streets and open sites.

Financial memorandum

The proposed addition of section 31 A in the Bill seeks to authorize Panchayat to make provision for any public reception, ceremony or entertainment or contribution towards any annual gathering of Panchayats within their own budget.

The amendment to the section 37 is proposed to enable the Government to sanction loans to a Panchayat for taking up remunerative schemes which may provide additional income to the Panchayat. Some expenditure on this account will, therefore, be incurred every year out of the Consolidated Fund, depending on the capacity of the Panchayats to undertake remunerative schemes. The Government loan on this account will be repaid by the concerned Panchayats in the prescribed time limit.

The addition of clause (n) to section 39 is proposed to empower the Panchayat to levy any other taxes, fees or duties which are not covered by any

of the existing clauses of the section and which Government may think fit to authorize.

Panaji,
1st September, 1969.

A. K. S. USGAONKAR
Minister of State

Assembly Hall

R. L. SEGEL

Panaji,
27th September, 1969.

Secretary to the Legislative
Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Administrator's recommendation under section 23 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (1) of section 23 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu has recommended to the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu the introduction and consideration of the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.

Law and Judicial Department

Notification

LD/2/N/43/69

The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1969 which was recently passed by Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 21-8-69 is hereby published for general information of the public.

M. S. Borkar, Under Secretary.

Panaji, 22nd September, 1969.

The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1969

AN

ACT

further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Twentieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Act, 1969.

(2) This section and section 2 shall be deemed to have come into force on the 16th day of May, 1969 and the other provisions of this Act shall come into force at once.

2. **Amendment of section 3.**—In the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in section 3, for the words "thirty-one rupees", the words "fifty-one rupees" shall be substituted.

30 of 1954

3. **Amendment of section 5.**—In section 5 of the principal Act, for the second proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided further that nothing in the first proviso shall apply, if the member performs the journey by air for visiting any place in India—

(a) not more than four times during a session lasting more than seventy-five days;

(b) not more than twice during a session lasting for seventy-five days or less; and

(c) not more than once during a sitting of the committee."

4. **Amendment of section 6.**—In section 6 of the principal Act, in the *Explanation* to sub-section (1), for the words "For the purposes of this sub-section", the words, figure and letter "For the purposes of this sub-section and section 6A" shall be substituted.

5. **Insertion of new section 6A.**—After section 6 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"6A. **Travel facilities to members.**—Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Act, every member shall be entitled—

(i) to travel by any railway in India at any time in first class air-conditioned on payment of the difference between the railway fares for first class air-conditioned and first class;

(ii) to one free third class railway pass for one person to accompany the member when he travels by rail; and

(iii) to one free non-transferable first class railway pass for the spouse, if any, of the member to travel from the usual place of residence of the member to Delhi and back, once during every session:

Provided that where a member travels by rail in first class air-conditioned and no person accompanies that member in that journey in third class, by virtue of the free third class railway pass referred to in clause (ii), then, in determining the amount payable by the member under clause (i), the amount of third class fare for such journey shall be deducted from the difference referred to in that clause."

Development Department 'A'

Notification

CDB/Coop/Misc/1377/66/Vol.I

The draft of the following Rules which the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of section 60 of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1965 as extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is hereby published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is

hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration after a period of one month from the date of publication of this notification in the Government Gazette.

Objections or suggestions which may be received from any person in respect to the said draft rules by the Administrator, within the period specified above will be considered by the Administrator. Objections or suggestions may be addressed to the Development Commissioner, Secretariat, Panjim.

DRAFT RULES

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 60 of the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 as extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu hereby makes the following rules namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**— (1) These rules may be called the Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Produce Market Committee (Subsidies) Rules, 1969.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**— In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires (a) «Act» means Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1963 as extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

(b) «Initial expenditure» means expenditure incurred by Marketing Committee on the items of establishments of its office inclusive of purchase of dead-stock, stationery office equipment and shall also include expenditure over the salaries of the staff incurred till the bye-laws of the Market Committee are approved by the competent authority and may also include such other expenditure as approved by the State Marketing Officer which the Market Committee may be required to incur for the commencement of its working.

(c) «Market Committee» means the Committee established under the Act.

(d) «Market year» means a year as defined in the Act.

3. **Type of subsidies**— There shall be the following types of subsidies admissible to the Agricultural Produce Market Committee under the scheme of development of Agricultural Marketing as introduced in the 4th Five Year Plan 1969-74.

A. (1) For initial expenditure (ii) for providing amenities in the market yards and towards payment of non-agricultural possessionment.

‘Explanation’.— The word “amenities” used in these rules shall include office building, the plantations, water arrangements, providing sanitation, Rest Houses, Sheds, Sale hall, watchmans quarters, lighting arrangements, Construction of bridge roads and plat-forms.

B. For appointment of supervisory staff.

C. For publicity and propaganda.

4. The Government, or any other officer authorised by the Government in this behalf may sanction subsidies to the Market Committee under any of the types of subsidies mentioned in the foregoing rules subject to the following conditions:—

(1) ‘A’ type subsidies may be granted to the Market Committee whose annual income is less than Rs. 10,000/- in the following manner:—

(a) Subsidy for initial expenditure shall not exceed Rs. 3,000/- and each market committee will be eligible for this subsidy only once during the initial period of 3 years from the date on which Market Committee started its actual working.

(b) Subsidy for providing amenities in the market yards and towards the payment of non-agricultural assessment may be sanctioned equal to the estimated cost of amenities and actual cost of non-agricultural assessment of Rs. 10,000/, whichever is less.

(c) Application for grant of subsidy for providing amenities on the market yards shall be accompanied by plans and estimates approved by the competent engineer and so far as subsidy for payment of non-agricultural assessment is concerned, a certificate to that effect from the concerned Revenue Officer shall be enclosed with the application.

(2) ‘B’ type subsidy shall be granted to such Market Committee whose annual income is less than Rs. 25,000 for meeting the payment of salaries of one supervisor appointed for the purpose of supervising work of Market yards and for checking illegal transaction in the market area, as the case may be, on the following terms:—

(a) The amount of subsidy under this type shall be equal to the actual expenditure incurred by a Market Committee over a post of such supervisor during the market year (for payment of pay and allowances and other allowances but not travelling allowances).

(b) The post of supervisory staff shall be filled in accordance with the staff service and recruitment rules of the Market Committee and approval of competent authority shall be obtained as per the provisions of Act or any rules made thereon.

(3) ‘C’ type subsidy shall be granted for propaganda publicity to each Market Committee every year to the extent of actual expenditure incurred by a Market Committee during the Market year on Rs. 500/- whichever is less for carrying out propaganda and publicity in the market area, if the Market Committee satisfies the following conditions:—

(a) The Market Committee observes ‘Market Week’ every year when lectures and demonstrations shall be arranged and prizes shall be distributed to the agriculturists who bring in clean and graded (on local agricultural basis) produce in the market.

(b) The Market Committee arranges to open stalls in any agricultural fair and exhibition held in the concerned taluka district.

(c) The Market Committee maintains a loud-speaker and announces the development of different commodities prevailing in different market for the be-

(d) The Market Committee maintains a radio set for receiving prices of agricultural produce in different market broadcasting over various stations and records the same in the register maintained for the purpose.

(e) The Market Committee undertakes the activities of issuing publication and literature indicating the benefit of regulations to the public.

5. Every application for grant of subsidy mentioned in the foregoing rules shall be made to the State Marketing Officer supported by resolution of the Market Committee.

6. The subsidy amount granted shall be utilised within the period of one year from the date of dis-

bursement of subsidy for the Market Committee. The State Marketing Officer shall obtain necessary certificate of utilisation of amount of subsidy from the Market Committee through the Senior Marketing Inspector.

7. No Market Committee shall be entitled to claim subsidy under these rules as a matter of right.

By order and in the name of the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu.

S. N. Dhumak, Under Secretary (Development).

Panaji, 27th September, 1969.